

Legislation of freedom of movement in Special Protection Areas

Abstract

The thesis is covering the legislation of freedom of movement in Special Protection Areas, in particular the limitations of freedom of movement embedded in the Act on the Protection of Nature and Landscape are examined. The timeliness of this topic lies in the consequences of the Covid-19 epidemic, the media conveying ideas and trends to visit attractive territories and technological progress that provide easy access to inaccessible places for a wide range of people. The aim of the thesis is the analysis of the current legal regulation of Special Protection Areas and the assessment of the adequacy and fulfillment of the purpose of the limitation of fundamental freedom of movement by this legislation.

This thesis provides an explanation of the fundamental freedom of movement, the legal regulation of the right of public use of nature and landscape and Special Protection Areas, the organization of nature and landscape protection and the instruments of nature and landscape protection. The thesis covers conceptual tools. In detail are discussed administrative instruments of protection, restrictions on freedom of movement provided *ex lege* and *ex actu*, also with specific examples protecting Special Protection Areas from the irresponsible movement of people, as well as economic and punitive instruments of protection, focused in particular on the collection of entry fees and on liability for committed offences.

Regarding the goals set in this diploma thesis, it was concluded that the protection of Special Protection Areas against the disturbing movement is set up adequately, considering the specific needs of individual areas, in practice the power of establishing closer protective conditions as well as establishing prohibitions and restrictions of a non-permanent nature is being used by the authorized persons. Shortcomings in the legal regulation of this section of the environmental protection are mainly found in the inconsistency of the regulation of some instruments in the Nature and Landscape Protection Act, and in the absence of economic instruments to ensure the protection of Special protection Areas. From a practical point of view, the most significant drawbacks are insufficient control of compliance with legal regulations by nature guards, as well as the trend of tourists who have insufficient information about responsible behavior in nature.

Key words:

Freedom of movement, Special Protection Areas, Limitations of freedom of movement for the purpose of protecting nature